

"What Woman Has Done With the Ballot"; The Testimony of Experts Is Recited

Will Struggle For and Obtain
Right of Self-Gov-
ernment.

AN APPEAL FOR FAIR PLAY

When Her Liberty Is Won
World Will Be Saner and
Sweeter.

110 East Franklin Street,
Richmond, Va.
The Editor of The Times-Dispatch,
Richmond:

My Dear Sir,—In your just and kind-
ly editorial of Sunday, the 23d, entitled
"What Woman Has Done Without the
Ballot," you close with the pertinent
inquiry: "If they have done all this
without the ballot, may we not well
ask, 'What could they not do with the
ballot?'"

In most of the matters of life we
give some weight to expert testimony.
We say, "How has it worked?" and
"What has been done?" and "Give us
the facts" and "You have been there;
tell us about it." The most startling
exception to this rule of common sense
lies at present in the way in which a
great section—not the wisest, not the
ablest, but still a great section—of the
public regards the struggle of woman
for her political freedom. Man and
woman, this section is astigmatic. It
will not look straight, it will persist
in looking around a mythical corner.
What it sees around there, heaven only
knows—some optical illusion or other.

I should like, if I may, to quote to a
fair-minded community a little expert
testimony. I will do it as shortly as
I can, eliminating much that I would
like to use. As a Virginian—just as
much a Virginian as any of you; as
a woman with the welfare of all alike
in this great State just as strongly at
heart as any man of you, be he govern-
or or mayor or judge or legislator,
can possibly have, I ask you to listen
to a little testimony on the subject of
the woman's vote—why it is needed
and what it does.

Personally, I do not so much care to
make this plea. "We will improve mat-
ters," I think that we will. I am very
sure that we will, and that alone would
be a thousand times worth the fight
we are making. But I am not sure that
that is the main point in the issue. I
think it is rather that women are
fast awakening to political consciousness.
That, being the case, by a new
law of their being, they will struggle
for and attain their right of self-gov-
ernment, and all the King's horses and
all the King's men will not prevent
their final success. Personally, I
think this is the main issue, upon
which hangs the other. That when her
liberty is won it will be a saner and a
sweeter world for the man, the woman
and the child. Were I a man I should
say "Improvement be—!" I see no
reason why you as well as I should
not participate in government. I like
fair play, and handicapping you as I
do, I am ashamed to look the word
"chivalry" in the face. But that is
my own point of view.

Resolutions Indorsed.
This year both houses of the National
Parliament of Federated Australia in-
dorsed unanimously the following resolu-
tions:

1. That this House testifies to the
facts that after sixteen years' experi-
ence of woman suffrage in various
parts of Australasia and nine years
experience in the Commonwealth, the
reform has justified the hopes of its
supporters and falsified all the fears
and prophecies of disaster voiced by
its opponents.

2. That, as foreseen by its advocates,
its effects have been (a) to gradually
educate women to a sense of their re-
sponsibility in public affairs; (b) to
give more prominence to social and do-
mestic legislation.

3. That Australian experience con-
vinces this House that to adopt woman
suffrage is simply to apply to the po-
litical sphere that principle of govern-
ment that secures the best result
in the domestic sphere—the mutual
co-operation of men and women for
the individual and general welfare.

So the Australian Parliament. Let me
add the testimony of Lady Holder, the
wife of the Speaker of the House of
Representatives of Federated Australia.
"Australian experience has conclusively
disposed of the objection that wo-
men have no aptitude for political or
vote practically as much as the men;
practically all the women vote and
the truer equality in which they stand."

Abundant Testimony.
New Zealand is regarded somewhat
as the model child among countries.
The testimony here to the value of wo-
man in public life from this island is
so decided and so abundant that it is
difficult to pick and choose. There is
a plethora of witnesses. But will you
listen a moment to Charles Edward
Russell: "In New Zealand the women
interest in public affairs. They have
proved that they possess both, and
while they have no general ambition
or desire for parliamentary honors, and
display no sex antagonism, they regard
their right to vote for representatives

as a responsible trust. It is rendered
equally clear that they can and do ex-
ercise a salutary influence on the po-
litical life of the country without sus-
taining in the slightest degree any of
the injuries or disabilities that have been
supposed to follow. They are as good
wives and good sisters and good moth-
ers and good companions for their men folk
because of their widened interest and
have voted for years, and the hideous
monster of degradation has never seized
one of them. They are just as fine
and as sweet and as good and as re-
sponsible and as good as any of the
other women in this world. When
you set at a New Zealand dinner table,
and a New Zealand woman brings to
some question of public policy a wo-
man's good sense and strong and clear
moral perceptions, you are not made
uneasy, you are not reflected in, there
is something lost in the commonwealth.
You know that this woman is part of
the government she is talking about,
she is enfranchised, she can back up
her opinion with her vote, and when
you go forth from that house and see
the fine and good things that the gov-
ernment of New Zealand does, the
splendid schools, the wonderful health
department, which is the best in the
world, the humane prison system, the
sanitary dwellings, the careful factory
inspection, the happiness and comfort
of the people, and reflect that every-
where and in every land, the women
who have been enfranchised have done
nothing but good, and that the world
is a better place for their presence, you
will give thanks for one corner of
the earth that seems to be sacred to
sanity."

Now a Norwegian witness. This is
Mrs. Gudo, wife of the minister from
Norway to the United States. "In Nor-
way we boast of having the most dem-
ocratic Constitution in the world, and
we have long been advocates of the
simple life."

Practically, we
have no social unrest, and even the wo-
man's problem no longer exists, since
two years ago, the parliamentary suf-
frage was conferred on women. Muni-
cipal suffrage had been granted in 1901.
It was found that the experiment was
eminently successful and that good re-
sults were being given women the right
to vote on all that concerned the wel-
fare of their cities and townships.
When this was clearly demonstrated
the parliamentary suffrage was be-
stowed in 1907. The women have set
to work very earnestly to understand
their civic obligations and to perform
their highest duty in a manner which
will result for good to themselves and
to their homes. An impetus has been
given to many projects which look to
improving conditions, especially in the
rural districts. In Norway, at least,
women have proved that to possess
the ballot is to add to their usefulness
in the community."

Experience of Colorado.

Now from nearer home—from Colo-
rado. This is Dr. Barton O. Ayres,
worth, president for ten years of the
State Agricultural College of Colorado.
"Colorado believes in equal suffrage
because it believes in womanhood, the
home, the rights of children and the
weak. The survival of the fittest
shall make the others more fit has its
proof in the laws sponsored by Colo-
rado women during the past sixteen
years. The Industrial Society adopted as
a State institution, the best Juvenile
Court and truancy laws in the world.
used as models by other nations, the
extreme age of consent, free employ-
ment bureau, a law making it a crim-
inal offense to contribute to juvenile
delinquency."

A pure food law, boards of inspec-
tion—these are some of the more im-
portant results. Altogether twenty-six
statutes in sixteen years are due direct-
ly to women all looking to the better-
ment of conditions for men, women
and children. No bad law has ever
been proposed by a Colorado woman. I
know no State where women carry
themselves with more dignity, are bet-
ter governed, better housekeepers, bet-
ter wives and mothers or receive more
chivalrous attention. Beware the voice
that comes to you traducing its own
State, viciously lying about the wo-
men of Colorado and other significant
work! They don't dare do it at home.
If Colorado, by its own action, could
secure the ballot for the women of
the world, it would be granted almost
unanimously."

Judge Ben Lindsay's position upon the
subject is so well known that I will
not look for one of his many state-
ments to the effect that equal suffrage
has worked only good in Colorado.
Judge Lindsay has promised me to
speak for us in Richmond some day
when he is in the East, and then he
himself will be heard on the subject.

Very recently a census was taken of
the opinions of the ministers and edit-
ors of the suffrage States of Idaho,
Wyoming, Utah and Colorado. "Is
equal suffrage good or bad in its ef-
fect?" Six hundred and twenty-four
answers were received. Of these forty-
six were in doubt, sixty-two held an
unfavorable opinion and 516 stated that
the result was good. In questions not
looked at astigmatically, 516 to sixty-
two is considered a fair majority. One
of the queries put to these ministers
and editors was: "Is there any pros-
pect that woman suffrage will be re-
pealed?" One minister answered,
"When the tyrants are obliterated."
Another, "None whatever. There would
be a revolution were it attempted."
Another, "Not in the least. Only those
who are ignorant of its workings ob-
ject to woman's suffrage." Another,
"Not in the least. We know a good
thing when we have it."

In Idaho the laws said to be due
wholly or largely to the women are of
the nature of the following: Establish-
ing an Industrial Reform School, a
pure food act, a State Library Com-
mission, a Department of Domestic Science
in the State University, right of mar-
ried women to control or dispose of her
own property, raising age of protection
for girls to eighteen.

Results Favor Suffrage.

From Utah, Mrs. Kinney, president of
the Utah State Federation of Women's
Clubs, testifies as follows: "My own
opinion the results in Utah are over-
whelmingly in favor of woman's suf-
frage. Women have been active in
securing laws for the protection of
minors, also laws relating to municipal
housecleaning. They have been active
in all educational matters. Here wo-
men have proved themselves a reserve
moral power sustaining men in their
best endeavors. In the places of trust
that they hold their honesty, punctu-
ality and faithfulness are proverbial."
Another Utah woman testifies: "As a
result of equal suffrage our caucuses
and primary meetings are conducted
with due regard to decorum, our con-
ventions are more deliberative, and the
kindly consideration which the Ameri-
can man always shows to woman has
produced even the rougher type to con-
sider that political gatherings in which
women take part should be conducted
in a decent and orderly manner."
From Wyoming, Mrs. Sheik, presi-
dent of the Wyoming State Federation

of Women's Clubs: "The women of
this State have always voted since the
territorial days, and it will be hard to
find anything they have not had a
hand in. . . We have not a good law
that the women have not worked for."
To this last I may add that I was
talking this summer to a clergyman
who had been recently in Wyoming.
He was not a suffragist—that is, he
said he did not want to force it on
the women. But he was enthusiastic
over Wyoming. "Wyoming!" he said,
"Wyoming is wonderful! Such splendid
women—such fine, such vigorous men,
worth going far to see." "I am glad,"
said I, "to hear such praise of Wyom-
ing. I am especially interested, be-
cause, you know, it is a suffrage State.
Wyoming women have had the fran-
chise for forty years. I am glad it
hasn't hurt them." "It hasn't," he said,
"it's a credit to them, but then, they're
such splendid women."

Your just and appreciative editorial
in citing women who have done things
begins with the General Federation of
Women's Clubs. The club women ac-
tively engaged in or sympathizing with
this movement are in the land where
the franchise for political liberty are
far too numerous for any detailed
mention. There is an army of them.
Listen to one, late a president of the
Colorado State Federation of Women's
Clubs: "I am to tell you what a
Federation of Women's Clubs had been
able to do in a free State where back-
of influence is the ballot. The ballot
is like a key. The Colorado club mem-
ber is a woman with keys at her gir-
dle, and with these keys she gains en-
trance to prisons and places where de-
fectives are kept, and carries a voice
of reason and light to a better admin-
istration of justice. Instead of woman's
influence being lessened, it is great-
ly increased."

Those Who Wear Suffrage Pins.
You speak of the women in strictly
religious organizations. These religious
armies of these women. Some of the de-
vout women in the land wear the
suffrage pin. You speak of woman's
work for the blind. There is a blind
girl who walks by faith, not sight,
and who appeals and appeals for the
blind—Helen Keller. She says: "I wish
to vote because it is my duty and my
right."

You speak of the Consumers'
League—an organization to which I
belong. Listen to Florence Kelly, of
the Consumers' League: "Never before
in the history of the human race have
children and young women formed as
they do to-day an important part of
the working force of great industrial
communities. . . Now the health, morals
and intelligence of the rising gen-
eration are peculiarly objects of solici-
tude to women. To deprive women of
an equal share of power and control
over the laws for these young workers is
to give brutally unequal power to sordid
employers. This is illustrated by the
twelve years' effort of the Consumers'
League of New York to obtain effective
enforcement of the mercantile employes
law. Agitation, petition, and law
have all been used. Yet the law passed
in 1906 had not in 1908 been made
effective. If the Legislatures who,
year by year, have failed to give the
State Commissioner of Labor power to
enforce this law had been forced to de-
pend for their political career upon
the votes of women for this enforcing bill,
could never have been kept indefinitely
hanging. . . It is hard to believe
that such weary effort would be need-
ed if the mothers and the teachers
were a part of the voting constituency
upon whom judges and legislators de-
pend for their political career." And
Mrs. Maud Nathan, of the same organi-
zation: "In the States where women
vote there is far better enforcement of
the laws which protect working
girls. . . I also wish to call your at-
tention to the fact that Colorado, which
has been a suffrage State since 1893,
in that State a girl cannot consent to
her ruin at an earlier age than to her
marriage. . . Another matter of vast
importance to wage earners is the edu-
cation of their children. The enormous
number of illiterate children in our
great industrial States is appalling."

"In Wyoming, where women have
voted for nearly half a century, there
are fewer illiterate children than in
any other State."

You speak of the fight for proper
sewerage in New Orleans. I have heard
more, Miss Kate Gordon, who was
most prominent in the struggle at New
Orleans, is a vice-president of the Na-
tional American Woman Suffrage As-
sociation. You speak of woman's strug-
gle against disease. A great nurse died
the other day of diphtheria. Miss
Sheila, a suffragist, died. Elizabeth
Blackwell, Dr. Emily Blackwell—they
were suffragists. The number of
nurses who are in this fight for the
franchise is very large. The head of
the Red Cross is a suffragist. Maud
Ballington-Bright is a suffragist. And
the woman who, the other day, I saw called
"the greatest woman in America,"
Jane Adams, is a suffragist. She has
this to say: "It is difficult to see what
military prowess has to do with the
multitude of duties which, in a modern
city, include the care of parks and
libraries, superintendence of markets,
sewers and bridges, the inspection of
provisions and boilers and the proper
disposal of garbage. It has nothing to
do with the building department, which
the city maintains that it may
see to it that the city is dry,
that the bedrooms are large enough to
afford the required cubic feet of air,
that the plumbing is sanitary, that the
gas pipes do not leak, that the tenement
house court is large enough to
afford light and ventilation, that the
stairs are fireproof. The ability
to carry arms has nothing to do with
the health department maintained by
the city, which provides that children
are vaccinated, that contagious dis-
eases are isolated and placarded, that
the spread of tuberculosis is curbed,
that the water is free from typhoid in-
fection."

"Certainly the military conception of
society is remote from the functions
of the school boards, whose concern it
is that children are educated, that they
are supplied with kindergarten and
play, that they are given a decent place in
play. The very multifariousness and
complexity of a city government de-
mand the help of minds accustomed to
detail and variety work, to a sense of
obligation for the health and welfare
of young children, and to a responsibility
for the cleanliness and comfort of
other people. Because all these things
have traditionally been in the hands of
women, if they take no part in them
now they are not only missing the
education which the natural partici-
pation in civic life is giving to them,
but they are losing what they have
always had."

Could Be Multiplied.
What I have given is the testimony
of experts. It could be many times
multiplied. I have taken only that
which was under my hand and to which
I am giving my own endorsement. These men and women know
whereof they speak. They are inhabi-
tants of the land, not travelers from
the country of utter miscomprehen-
sion, of total prejudice. The only

things the witnesses are silent about
are mobs at the polls and refusal to
maintain a voter.

I suppose they never thought of it,
or they might have said something,
however novel the idea. It's like the
mother in the story: "Children, don't
put peace in your ears while I am
gone. The children are seriously hurt
and the peace and with some difficulty
get them into their cars."

So perhaps we may one day hear of
a mob of hoodlums refusing to let a
citizen of Massachusetts or Virginia
approach the ballot box, or of a hus-
band trying to maintain a wife with
an opinion of her own. There's no
telling. Curious things occur, though
the ringleaders of the mob usually go
to jail and though some times the
wife maintains the husband, and the
husband the wife. It may happen. I
know. It has not happened in the
effete civilization of Australia and
New Zealand. It is unknown to Scan-
dinavia among the same and

Our Dressmaking Dep't
Guarantees not only high-class
work, but prompt service.
It's in charge of Miss Major,
one of the leading dressmakers
of the country.

J.B. Mosby & Co.

\$1 C. B. Corsets, 79c
All good models and well made
garments—we're just curtailing the
number of styles carried.
Could, long hip, medium bust;
special, 79c.

Monday, October 31st, Will Be the Greatest Bargain Day of the Season at Mosby's

Which Is Equivalent to Saying the Greatest in Richmond

We expect to make the last day's sales in October larger than those of any preceding day of the month.

To that end we've taken merchandise from all over the house and marked it at lower prices than similar values have been offered in Richmond this fall.

Much of it has only been in the house a few weeks—all of it is desirable, or Mosby's wouldn't offer it at any price.

If you have a charge account, to-morrow's purchases will go on your November bill.



One More Day in Which to Secure the Greatest Values of the Season in New Tailored Suits

\$19.75	Regular Prices	\$24.75	Regular Prices	\$29.75	Regular Prices
\$23 to \$27.50		\$29 to \$33.50		\$35 to \$37.50	

The special sale closes Monday night. Tuesday the Suits will be marked at regular prices.

High Class Tailored Suits, \$19.98

Original Prices \$26.75 to \$45

Serges, Diagonals, Worsteds, Sharkskins, &c.,
32 and 34-inch coats, plain tailored or trimmed
with braid.

Good assortment of sizes and colors.
Unexcelled in style and finish. Why have we
reduced the price? For this reason—we've carried
them over from spring; and, while the styles are
almost identical with those for fall, yet we want
the garments out of the house. About 30 in the
lot.

Persian Silk Waists Veiled With Chiffon, \$6.98

They're Worth \$9

You'll appreciate the beauty of this combina-
tion much better after you see the waists.

They're the handsomest garments in Rich-
mond to-day at the price.

Kimono style with an all-over lace yoke; lace
cuffs; finished with a circular band of messaline.
The overdrapey is in navy and black.

Cheney's 85c Showerproof Foulards, 39c

A one-day sale that's surely worth coming for. 24 inches wide, in
gray, old rose, reseda, tan and brown. Cheney Silks are too well
known to need any eulogy from us. Think of only paying 39c for a 85c
silk! Monday only.

59c Crepe de Chine, 47c yard

Twenty desirable shades in addition to black and white; all silk,
24 inches wide. Special for Monday only 47c yard.

\$1 Table Linen, 89c yd

Flemish bleached, all
pure linen in distinctively
new patterns.

Two yards wide. Sells
regularly for \$1.00 yard.
For Monday only, 89c.

23-inch Napkins to match.
Special, \$2.59 dozen.

25c Matting, 18c yard

New patterns in China Matting,
well woven, very serviceable.
Special for Monday only 18c yd.

\$1.98 Rugs, \$1.39

Velvet Hearth Rugs, 27x54
inches, Oriental and floral pat-
terns. For Monday only \$1.39.

Vals, 39c piece

Regular price 50c.

About thirty pieces in
all, 3-4 to 1 inch wide; 12
yards to the piece.
Monday's price is 39c in-
stead of 50c.

Portieres, \$4.98 pair

Were \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.

Velours, Bordered Tapes-
tries and Silk. Various
styles, some with imitation
leather borders.

Only ten pairs in this lot.
Half price and less for
Monday.

Portieres, \$6.98

Were \$20.00 and \$27.50.

Three pairs of Velour
Portieres, appliqued in
leather.

None of the portieres in
either lot will be sent out
on approval.

Fish Nets, 98c yard

Regular price \$1.25

45 inches wide, in light
blue, pink, raisin, navy,
black and white.
For Monday only the
price will be 98c.

79c Sheets, 65c

90x90 inch Hemmed Sheets,
full size, made of fine, round
thread cotton. Special for Mon-
day only 65c.

17c Pillow-Cases, 14c

Extra Quality Cotton, hemmed,
42x36 inches. Reduced price for
Monday only.

English Long Cloth, \$1.19 piece

Regular Price, \$1.39.
Another special for Monday
only; sheer, fine, good wearing
cloth, full yard wide, 12 yards
to the piece, \$1.19.

25c and 29c Table Tops, 11c and 15c

Monday Only.
Drawn German linen—30 and
24-inch sizes, respectively.
Two of the best bargains ever
offered in our Linen Section.

75c Spachtel Scarfs, 59c

54-inch Scarfs, beautiful cut-
out designs. Special for Mon-
day only 59c.

\$7.50 Blankets, \$4.98

All wool, White Blankets, 12-4
size, pink or blue borders. A
genuine \$7.50 Blanket for Mon-
day only, \$4.98.

\$3.50 Comforts, \$2.98

72x78-inch Comforts, covered
with Silkoline, with a silk border,
filled with pure white cotton. An
especially good value. Monday
only, \$2.98.



Its double strength
cuts the coffee bill
in two; Its superior
quality gives it
a value double
its price.

THE REILLY TAYLOR CO.
NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A.

It is really given up that marriage
is such a serdom. The employee de-
pendent upon the employer for his
food and shelter votes blithely some-
times with, sometimes against the man
who pays him. The young man over
twenty-one and yet maintained by his
parents votes as blithely. The out of
work, the crippled, the ne'er do well—
how many voters maintained by other
voters, and yet they vote. And the
husbands maintained by their wives,
and there are very many of these; and
the fathers maintained by their daugh-
ters, and there are very many of these;
and the sons maintained by their
mothers, and there are very many of
these—where is the agitation to dis-
franchise these men? And the three
hundred out of every thousand wo-
men who do not marry, whom no man
maintains? And the 6,000,000 working
women who themselves do a consider-
able part of this maintenance business?
And the widows? And the women of
the era called the Christians.

Many have been